

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. IV

CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 12, 1912

NUMBER 15

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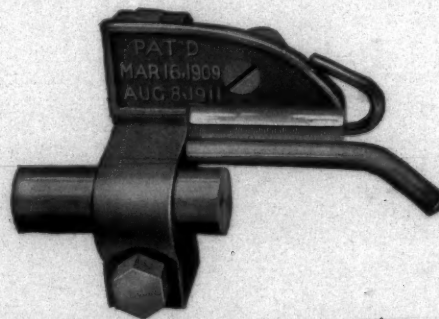
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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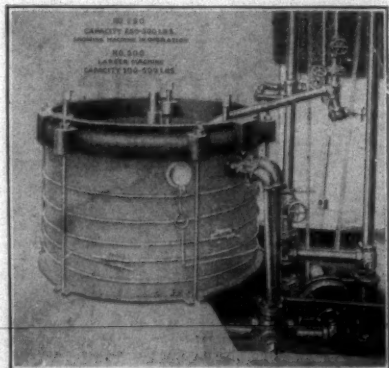
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 4

CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 12, 1912

NUMBER 15

Why So Many Changes

James A. Greer before Southern Textile Association

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

I wish to speak a few words upon a subject that seems to me to be one of the most important issues before the Southern textile industry, today. An issue that vitally affects the earning power of every cotton mill in the Southern States; one upon which depends the happiness of thousands of the homes of our mill people; one that is partly responsible for the present high cost of living. The proper settlement of the question to which I refer would add roses to the pathway of the cotton mill superintendent and overseer where now there are only thorns. Mr. President, I refer to the question that has been asked a thousand times, with as many different answers, "Why so many changes?" Why are there so many changes among our mill people here in the South? I am told that this condition does not prevail in other lines of work nor does it exist in other sections of the textile industry.

Every member of this Association is familiar with the fact that a large number of our mill people are continually moving from one mill to another, and a few years ago when there was a great scarcity of labor and thousands of spindles and looms were idle, it was conservatively estimated that there were enough mill hands on the road moving from one mill to another to run every idle machine in the South. Now, as sure as water runs down hill, there is a cause for this condition. What is it? Do they move to better their condition? Do they get an increase of wages every time they move? Do they find a more healthful place to live every time they move? If so some of our operatives would soon be rich and living at health resorts.

Gentlemen, I do not propose to tell you that this condition can be changed by any revolutionary method. I do not wish to be considered a pessimist. I am an optimist by nature. I believe there is more good in the world than there is bad, that there are more sunny days than there are cloudy days, and that everything happens for the best; but we all know that clouds and gloom will come at frequent intervals. We cannot have sunshine and flowers all the time. If the individual members of this association will give serious attention to the above question much good will result therefrom. The big question before the cotton mill superintendent and overseer today is not how to figure draft and twist, nor the proper construction of a piece of cloth. These are matters of secondary importance. A great many of the operatives in our mills can make all the necessary calculations for operating the machinery. Those three excellent textile weeklies published in Charlotte, together with that high class textile journal published in Atlanta and the many text books now on the market are educating the mill people of the South in a technical way. Even the unlettered man has ways and means of obtaining results from the machinery.

Take for instance the production of a card. While this may be obtained in several ways by figuring from the gears and speeds, a short and simple way to obtain the result is as follows: Stand before a card, with a watch, break down the end and allow the sliver to run upon the floor for one minute. The weight of this sliver in grains multiplied by six and divided by seventy gives the production in pounds for ten hours running time. This rule also applies to any other machine in the card room.

Now, I say again, these technical matters are of secondary importance. The big job today of running a cotton mill is the handling of the labor problem and it would be well for this Association, composed as it is, of the men who are to handle this problem first hand, to discuss ways and means of bringing about more stability among our operatives. Some of the best managed mills are now giving attention to this problem and a great deal is being done to make living conditions for the mill operatives more attractive than heretofore. The people themselves, however, are largely responsible for so much changing and they need to be taught by precept and example that often they have good opportunities right where they are and that instead of going away to hunt for bigger possibilities, they should develop their present holdings. No doubt ninety per cent of the changes are made with the expectation of doing better elsewhere.

It seems to have become a habit with our people to look elsewhere for what they desire. I am reminded here of the story of Al Hafed, an ancient Persian, who owned a large farm with orchards, grain fields and gardens. He had money at interest, had a beautiful wife and lovely children and was a wealthy and contented man; contented because he was wealthy and wealthy because he was contented. One day there visited the old Persian farmer one of those ancient Buddhist priests, one of the wise men of the East who sat down by Al Hafed's fireside and told the old farmer how this world was made. He told him that this world was once enveloped in a great bank of fog and that the Almighty thrust His finger into this bank of fog and began slowly to move His finger around and then increased the speed of His finger until He whirled this bank of fog into a solid ball of fire and as it went rolling through the universe burning its way through other banks of fog it condensed the moisture until it fell in floods of rain upon the heated surface of the world and cooled the outward crust. Then the internal fire bursting the cooling crust threw up the mountains and hills and valleys of this wonderful world of ours; and, said the old priest, if this internal melted mass burst forth and cooled very quickly it became granite. If it cooled more slowly it became copper. If it cooled less quickly, silver; still less quickly, gold; and after gold, diamonds were made. Said the old priest a diamond is a congealed drop of sunlight.

The old priest told Al Hafed if he had a diamond the size of his thumb he could purchase a dozen farms like his; and said the priest, if you had a handful of diamonds you could purchase a county, or if you had a mine of diamonds you could purchase kingdoms and place your children upon thrones, through the influence of your great wealth.

Al Hafed heard all about the diamonds that night and went to bed a poor man. He wanted a whole mine of diamonds. Early in the morning he sought the priest and awoke him. Al Hafed said, "Will you tell me where I can find diamonds?" The priest said, "What do you want of diamonds?" Said Al Hafed, "I want to be immensely rich." "Well," said the priest, "If you want diamonds all you have to do is to go and find them and then you will have them." "But," said Al Hafed, "I don't know where to go."

"If you will find a river that runs over white sands, between high mountains, in those white sands you will always find diamonds." "But," asked Al Hafed, "do you believe there is such a river?" "Plenty of them; all you have to do is just go where they are." "Well," said Al Hafed, "I will go." So he sold his farm, collected his money that was at interest, left his family in charge of a neighbor and away he went in search of diamonds. He began his search at the mountain of the Moon, afterward he came around into Palestine and then wandered on into Europe. At last when his money was all gone and he was in rags, in poverty and wretchedness, he stood on the shore at Barcelona in Spain. When a great tidal wave swept upon the shore the poor starving, afflicted stranger could not resist the awful temptation to cast himself into that incoming tide, and he sank beneath its foamy crest never to rise in this life again.

Now the man who purchased Al Hafed's farm led his camel out into the garden to drink and as the animal put his nose into the shallow water of the garden brook, Al Hafed's successor noticed a curious flash of light from the white sands of the stream. Reaching in he pulled out a black stone containing a strange eye of light. He took it into the house as a curious pebble, and putting it on the mantel went his way and forgot all about it. Not long after this, the same old priest came to visit Al Hafed's successor. The moment he opened the door he noticed a flash of light. He rushed to the mantel and said, "Here is a diamond! here is a diamond! Has Al Hafed returned?" "Oh, no, Al Hafed has not returned and we have not heard from him since he went away; but that is not a diamond, it is nothing but a stone we found out in our garden."

(Continued on Page 6)

Ivey's Carding and Spinning

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Table of Constants. Providence Frame.

Size	Twist	Draft	Traverse	Tension	Cone Gears	Taper Gears	8 × 3½	170.27	67.59	66.	40	78.
12×6 S	32.81	157.50	21.60	22.80	28, 29, 30	18, 19, 20	7 × 3½	170.27	90.13	99.6	...	75.4
11×5½ S	32.81	157.50	21.60	22.80	28, 29, 30	18, 19, 20	6 × 3	170.27	120.17	115.6	40	148.
10×5 S	32.81	157.50	24.50	28.28	37, 38, 39	17, 18, 19	6 × 3	170.27	120.17	139.4	56	148.
9×4½ S	41.47	157.50	32.88	34.25	28, 29, 30	16, 17, 18	5 × 2½	170.27	120.17	137.4	56	162.88
10×5 I	39.76	157.50	26.20	35.28	37, 38, 39	17, 18, 19	4½ × 2¼	170.27	120.17	137.4	56	162.88
9×4½ I	49.71	157.50	34.50	42.80	28, 29, 30	16, 17, 18						
8×4 I	53.92	170.27	49.20	46.00	28, 29, 30	14, 15, 16						
8×3½ I	63.25	170.27	52.80	56.10	28, 29, 30	14, 15, 16						
7×3½ R	68.03	170.27	53.60	68.03	33, 34, 35	14, 15, 16						
7×3 R	82.82	170.27	64.20	76.30	33, 34, 35	13, 14, 15						
6×3 R	82.82	170.27	64.20	76.30	31, 32, 32	13, 14, 15						
6×2½ J	38.73	170.27	91.	84.	33, 34, 35	13, 14, 15						
5×2½ J	94.63	170.27	80.	132.	35, 36, 37	12, 13, 14						
4½ × 2¼ J	94.63	170.27	88.	132.	35, 36, 37	12, 13, 14						

Constant ÷ Twist per inch = Twist Gear.
 Constant ÷ Twist per inch = Twist Gear.
 Constant ÷ Twist per inch = Traverse Gear.
 Constant ÷ Twist per inch = Tension Gear.

NOTE—Some builders refer to traverse as lay, and to tension as contact.

Table of Constants. Woonsocket Frame.

Size	Twist	Draft	Lay	Lay	Contact	Contact	Cone Gear	Cone Gear
12×6	32.689	175	19.676	20.023	29.962	34.1136	33	33
11×5½	32.689	175	19.676	20.023	29.962	34.1136	33	33
10×5	28.994	175	18.327	17.074	29.949	27.509	43	40
9×4½	28.994	175	18.327	17.074	29.949	27.509	43	40
10×5	40.50	175	24.635	25.286	39.384	33.714	43	40
8×4	50.337	180	38.178	29.698	43.127	45.254	31	31
8×3½	60.404	180	38.178	33.940	43.127	45.254	31	31
7×3½	71.19	180	50.456	44.72	57.664	67.08	30	30
7×3	71.19	180	50.456	44.72	57.664	67.08	30	30
6×3	71.19	180	50.456	49.749	57.664	86.231	30	36
6×2½	146.918	180	79.184	79.196	127.260	141.42	36	36
5×2½	146.918	180	79.184	79.196	127.260	141.42	36	36

NOTE—The second set of figures for Lay, Contact and Cone are for new frames equipped with Daly's Differential motion.

Constant ÷ Draft = Draft Gear.
 Constant ÷ Sq. Root of No. = Lay Gear.
 Constant ÷ Sq. Root of No. = Contact Gear.
 Constant ÷ Twist per inch = Twist Gear.

Table of Constants. Saco-Petee Frame.

Size	Twist	Draft	Traverse	With Gears	Tension	With Gears	Compound Change	Cone Gear
12×6	49.98	201.51	18.249	38&47	30.41	60&50	19	16
11×5½	43.93	201.51	29.43	38&47	35.632	55&55	21	16
10×5	43.92	201.51	29	38&37	43	30&55	21	19
9×4½	43.93	201.51	29	38&47	44	55&55	21	19
10×5	43.93	201.51	29	38&47	44	55&55	21	19
9×4½	43.93	201.51	29	38&47	44	55&55	21	19
8×4	62.08	190.90	44.33	26&60	52.65	55&55	36	19
8×3½	62.08	190.90	57.164	20&60	77.44	55&55	32	19
7×3½	123.83	190.90	57.164	20&60	77.44	55&55	32	19
7×3	131.10	180.30	99.43	14&71	101.98	55&55	33	19
6×3	131.10	180.30	99.43	14&71	101.98	55&55	33	19
6×2½	131.10	180.30	105.32	14&71	117.57	50&60	33	19
5×2½	131.10	180.30	98.03	14&71	183.41	35&75	33	19

NOTE—The traverse and tension constants are correct only when the given combinations of gears are used. Other combinations are sometimes used.

Constant ÷ Draft = Draft Gear.
 Constant ÷ Twist per inch = Twist Gear.
 Constant ÷ Sq. Root of No. = Traverse Gear.
 Constant ÷ Sq. Root of No. = Tension Gear.

Table of Constants. Lowell Frame.

Size	Draft	Twist	Tension	Gear on Rack Shaft	Lay
12 × 6	148.93	31.25	28.80	..	38.44
11 × 5½	148.93	31.25	28.80	..	38.4
10 × 5	148.93	30.24	38.6	..	32.
9 × 4½	148.93	30.24	38.6	..	31.
10 × 5 I.	189.18	37.49	38.4	..	35.
9 × 4½ I.	189.18	37.49	38.4	..	35.
8 × 4	170.27	50.9	52.7	..	42.5

NOTE—The Draft Constant is figured for 100 Crown Gear.
 Constant ÷ Draft = Draft Gear.
 Constant ÷ Twist per inch = Tension Gear.
 Constant ÷ Twist per inch = Tension Gear.
 Constant ÷ Twist per inch = Lay Gear.

Production.—The calculation for production is very simple, being only a matter of speed of the front roller. It seems to us to be a waste of time to calculate this speed from that of the main shaft, as it is a very easy matter to count the actual speed or to get it with a speed indicator.

Rule.—Multiply the circumference of the front roller by the speed per minute, the minutes in an hour, the hours in a day, and the number of spindles in a frame. Divide the product by 840 multiplied by 36 and the number of roving.

Example.—Suppose a frame has 120 spindles on 4-hank roving. What is the production per day of 11 hours, if the front roller makes 140?

$$3.53 (1\frac{1}{2} \times 3.14) \times 140 \times 60 \times 11 \times 120 = 323 \text{ pounds.}$$

840x36x4

This is the theoretical production. The actual production will be from 10 to 20 per cent less, depending on the skill of the operative and a number of other conditions.

All speeders have clocks to register the number of hanks run per day. To calculate the pounds from the hank clock, multiply the hanks by the number of spindles, and divide by the number of roving being made. In the above example, suppose the clock registers 10.5 hanks. Then $10.5 \times 120 \div 4 = 315$ pounds.

On account of a change in the number of yarn, it is frequently necessary to increase the production on the speeder, or perhaps on the intermediate or slubber. This can often be done by making the roving a little heavier, and increasing the draft on the next machine. If a speeder is making 10 pounds per day of 1-hank roving, it will make 11 pounds of .90-hank, which multiplied by the whole number of spindles, will be a considerable increase. This can not always be done, as the next machine frequently has all the draft it can stand, but in many cases it can be done to advantage. It would seem to some superfluous to mention this, but the writer once knew a superintendent of a 20,000-spindle mill who had never thought of it, and knew of another superintendent who increased the production of his predecessor over a thousand pounds per week by a very slight increase in the weight of the roving.

Below is given the production of speeders for different numbers, both in hanks and in pounds. This table is based on a stoppage of 15 minutes per set. If the frame is short, it can be doffed in less time, and there will be fewer stops on account of ends breaking. On the whole, the table is rather too high, and the production can not be attained except under very favorable circumstances. On long-staple cotton, where the twist is less than standard, it can frequently be exceeded.

Production of Roving Frames for 10 Hours.

TABLE FOR 10 and 9-inch SPACE

Number of Roving	Twist Per Inch	Rev. of Front Roller	10 Inch Space		9 Inch Space	
			Number of Hanks	Number of Lbs.	Number of Hanks	Number of Lbs.
.20	.54	307	11.7	58.7	...	...
.30	.66	250	12.5	41.6	...	...
.40	.76	220	12.5	31.1	266	12.7
.50	.85	195	12.0	24.0	238	12.0
.60	.93	178	11.6	19.0	219	11.9
.70	1.00	165	11.0	15.7	203	11.8
.80	1.07	154	10.6	13.0	188	11.5
.90	1.14	144	10.1	11.2	174	11.1
1.00	1.20	138	9.8	9.8	168	10.9
1.10	1.26	...	...	...	161	10.7
1.20	1.26	...	...	...	154	10.4
1.30	1.31	...	...	...	150	10.0
1.40	1.42	...	...	...	...	7.8
1.50	1.47	...	...	...	...	...
1.60	1.52	...	...	...	...	...
1.70	1.56	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE—The front roller for 10, 9, 8 and 7 inch space is $1\frac{1}{4}$; for narrower space $1\frac{1}{2}$.

(To be continued.)

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1112 INDEPENDENCE BUILDING

Moisture in Cotton.

The discussion which took place recently at a meeting of the International Federation of Cotton Spinners at Alexandria on moisture in cotton should result in some standard being established. The attack made by several delegates was vigorous in the extreme and really no reasonable defence was forthcoming. We remember some photographs that were published recently showing the hose-pipe being turned on to Indian cotton before it was transported, and although it is not argued that in Egypt such a practice obtains there is certainly a wide variation in the amount of moisture contained in various bales. From almost every country represented a protest was entered as to the amount of moisture found in Egyptian bales, and it was urged that such moisture was added unnecessarily. An Austrian delegate stated that spinners in his country were badly hit, as they frequently had to buy cotton for a whole season, and the dampness caused the cotton to become mildewed, and a loss in strength resulted. So much deterioration occurred that at the end of the season the cotton could not always be used for the purpose for which it was bought, which naturally meant a considerable loss to the spinner. The effect was to bring about an increase in the price of Egyptian yarns and the substitution of American cotton where possible.

One statement for the defence

was that cotton which was not moist could not be properly baled, but Mr. Schmidt replied that only in extreme cases was it necessary to moisten cotton for baling purposes, and certainly not in Alexandria, which was adjacent to the sea, and had a comparatively humid atmosphere.

One speaker stated that the spinners themselves were largely to blame, because cotton was judged wrongly in many cases, and merchants knew that cotton which was moist had a better chance of being sold than cotton which was dry.

Finally, it was decided to leave the matter to a small committee. It can hardly be hoped that a very severe standard can be set up. There will require to be a certain amount of elasticity. As was pointed out, the percentage of moisture in different cottons varies. Spinners will have to, for the time being at any rate, take the matter into their own hands and only buy from those merchants that can be trusted to supply cotton in a reasonably dry condition. — Textile Recorder, of Manchester, Eng.

Effects of Boiling on Cotton Yarn.

The question often arises as to whether raw cotton becomes increased or decreased in strength after undergoing a boiling out operation. The consideration of the question depends upon numerous factors. The boiling-out of cotton yarn with water does not usually

bring about any appreciable alteration in strength, though a slight diminution may come into evidence when sharply twisted yarns made from short-stapled material are treated. Boiling-out, however, by the method generally adopted with alkali for the bleaching of cotton hanks, usually takes away some 5 to 6 per cent of impurities, and correspondingly diminishes the strength of the single fibre. The influence these alterations may exercise on the yarn itself depends on the twist of the yarn and the tearing strength of the raw fibre. As concerns a relatively light-twisted mule yarn, it should be remembered that the strength of the yarn depends not actually upon the strength of the fibres, but upon its resistance to friction. Upon boiling such a yarn with alkali the fibres thus rendered proportionately become more or less raised, and are thus rendered proportionately weaker. Strongly-twisted warp yarns, treated similarly, and therefore not to be brought into comparison with the other fibres show a slight diminution in strength. It appears that it may be taken for granted that when the boiling-out takes out the fats natural to the cotton, the strength is weakened correspondingly if for some reason it is desired to avoid this, one course consists in employing the cold method of bleaching, which effects only the removal of the coloring matter natural to the cotton.

Co-related to the question considered is one as to whether cotton yarns become stronger after dyeing

say with the mordant dyestuffs. It may be stated that increased strength to any pronounced extent can only be expected after dyeing when a partial mercerization has taken place at the same time. The influence of the mordant colors may cause a raising of the fibre of the yarn, but the precipitation of metal salts and the color lane thereon generally diminishes the strength. For Turkey Red dyeing it is well known that only the very best yarns may be used successfully. — Textile Colorist.

The Modern Method.

We have received a small book "The Modern Method" which was issued by Bosson & Lane, of Atlantic, Mass. It deals with modern methods of bleaching and explains the use of the oils and bleaching chemicals which are sold by Bosson & Lane.

In St. Louis there is one ward that is full of breweries and Germans. In a recent election a local option question was up. After the election some Germans were counting the votes. One German was calling off and another taking down the option votes. The first German running rapidly through the ballots, said: "Vet, vet, vet, vet, . . ." Suddenly he stopped. "Mein Gott!" he cried, "Dry!"

Then he went on—'Vet, vet, vet, vet, . . .' Presently he stopped again and mopped his brow. "Himmel!" he said. "Der son of a gun repeated!"—Ex.

WHY SO MANY CHANGES.

(Continued from Page 3)

"But," said the priest, "I know a diamond when I see it. I tell you that is a diamond." Then together they went out into the garden. They stirred up the white sands with their fingers and there came up other, more beautiful, more valuable gems than the first. Thus was discovered the diamond mines of Golconda, the most valuable diamond mines in the history of the ancient world.

Had Al Hafed remained at home and dug in his own cellar or in his own wheat fields, instead of wretchedness, starvation, poverty and death in a strange land, he would have had acres of diamonds. Acres of diamonds. Yes, for it is historically true that every acre of that old farm, even every shovelful, afterward revealed the gems which since have decorated the crowns of monarchs.

Very few of us ever dream that we may have acres of diamonds in our present positions though we can look back and see the result when it is too late.

Now young men sometimes say: "There is no advancement where I am, my employer is unappreciative, he is unjust." It is true that there are such instances. There are mean men in all lines of business, no doubt, but as a rule the fault lies more often with the employee than with the former. Very few employers will prevent the cream of their establishment from rising to the top. It wouldn't be good business to do so. If you are certain that you are with the wrong firm or not in the right business, then your duty requires you to make a change but be careful that you do not leave acres of diamonds to hunt for the end of the rainbow.

Now, I have not answered the question, "Why so many changes?" nor could I do so in the short time necessarily given to these discussions here. A great many changes are induced by advertisements for help; some of which are as much exaggerated and as misleading as the ordinary circus poster. Many a happy and contented family have been lured into moving through this means, that probably could not have been moved otherwise, and often instead of bettering their condition, instead of finding diamonds they soon wake up to the fact that they have made a mistake and they either return to their former home or continue to move from place to place hoping for something better.

Frequently changes are made on account of the lack of managing ability on the part of the superintendent or overseer. It requires considerable tact to manage the ordinary mill operative of the South, and this quality is greatly lacking in many of our men. Sometimes disputes arise among the operatives that can only be adjusted by the mature judgment of the superintendent or overseer in charge, and if this matter is left with some section man or head doffer—as it sometimes is—it may result in one or two families of contented mill help becoming dissatisfied and moving away. I have seen this happen and so have you, and when one family becomes dissatisfied at a place, they can and often do influence others to leave.

The vast majority of people are like sheep, that follow a leader; so where you have strong leaders for good the majority will generally follow, and vice versa. We must teach our people that it does not pay to be continually changing. We can take for a text the words of Carlyle, "Our grand business, undoubtedly, is not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand." One other illustration and I am through.

Some years ago there was a contented and well-to-do farmer in Pennsylvania who, having heard of the enormous profits to be made in oil, decided to sell his farm and embark in the oil business. He wrote to a friend in New York of what he intended doing. This friend, being better posted on such matters, advised that he first study the oil business and learn something of it before taking such a radical step. Acting upon this advice the farmer bought up all of the literature available on the subject of oil and began a systematic study. After six months of study and careful research he again wrote his friend saying that now he knew all about oil from the second day of God's creation down to the present time. So he sold his farm and went to New York to engage in the oil business. A few days later, the man to whom he sold his farm went down to the creek to water his horses. He noticed at the watering place some boards placed at an angle across the stream to throw to one side a heavy scum through which the horses would not drink. An investigation was made and it was learned that this man who knew all there was to be known about oil and who had sold this farm for \$800.00 and moved away to enter the oil business, had for 23 years been damming up one of the richest streams of coal oil ever found in America, from which subsequent owners have made millions of dollars.

It is often said that the man who never makes a mistake never makes anything, and it may be true but it is worth while that we take a retrospective view of our own lives and resolve that if we must make mistakes they shall be as few as possible and that we will not make the same mistake twice. Let us seek always to build up and improve our present opportunities instead of chasing vain and imaginary greatness and let us not forget that time will bring summer, when briars will have blossoms as well as thorns, and those blossoms will be as sweet as the thorns are sharp.

I thank you,

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Yellowing of Bleached Goods

THE subject of the origin of the cause of the yellowing of bleached and printed cotton goods, which sometimes takes place after stoving and steaming, was discussed by Urban, of Vienna, at the last general meeting of the Vereins der Chemiker-Coloristen.

The fault is a well-known one, and its cause may be traced to different origins. As a matter of fact, even the raw cotton fibre which has not been treated at all undergoes some alteration in depth of color under the prolonged influence of light and air, and in the presence of moisture.

In the initial stages of the alteration the natural color of the fibre becomes measurably lightened, which is a change that may reasonably be analogous to that which takes place in the course of "grass bleaching." In the succeeding changes, however, the fibre becomes colored brownish and loses its tensile strength appreciably. These observations may, however, not create any surprise since it is a well-known fact that every organic body undergoes more or less carbonization under the influence of relatively high temperatures, and it is an accepted maxim of physical chemistry that prolonged action of the normal heat exercises in the end much the same effect in some degree. But raw cotton is not chemically pure cellulose, but consists also of other products, and so it appears to be a matter of interest to gain some knowledge as to how far the darkening of the color of the fibre is influenced, either induced or hindered, by the presence of these other products.

The subject of bleaching is, of course, that of effecting the removal of these accompanying products, but it is well for the present purpose to consider at what stage of the bleaching process takes place the chemical alteration of the cellulose substance which leads to the yellowing of the fibre.

Subsequent yellowing can, however, originate not from any feature actually related to the fibre, but through added bodies such as resin soaps and fatty preparations containing lime, through the formation on the material, of insoluble soap precipitates by the use, before or after soaping, of natural waters containing lime and magnesia. The presence even of Manganese Salts on the cotton, left after bleaching with permanganate, has been known to give a somewhat brownish coloration to the material by the ultimate formation of the higher oxides. Turkey Red oil preparations are also liable to cause the yellowing of the white. Additionally, traces of salts of chromium, tin compounds, and the oxidation products of naphthol, which it is practically impossible to remove from the fibre, impart a greenish or brownish coloration to the cotton. In the majority of cases bleached or printed cotton goods appear in a different condition on the market to that in which they are after the

final washing following bleaching or printing, because they undergo operations and treatment for the attainment of certain characteristics. The materials likely to be employed for this purpose are thickening agents, along with inorganic weighting compounds and fatty bodies associated with blue pigments.

Should the finishing preparation contain alkaline bodies such as alkaline soaps, the influence of these on the carbohydrate is to impart a brownish coloration to the material whilst on the other hand a slight fermentation may set in, especially in damp ware-rooms, causing the formation of organic acids which decompose the ultramarine used for blueing, and make the cloth appear yellowish. Also, fatty bodies, oleic acid, or other unsaturated fatty acids turn brownish under the influence of oxidation.

The presence of micro-organisms, feeding on the finishing bodies, may cause discoloration. These may be detected with the aid of the microscope.

On these lines a series of tests were made, and the results may be summarized as follows: Complete removal of the fats from the cotton by means of extracting agents therefore putting out of the question any possibility of oxycellulose being formed, does not, however prevent yellowing by steaming, but the other impurities present in cotton are the cause of the phenomenon.—Textile Colorist.

Italian Employees Mobbed.

A mob of several hundred mill operatives, men and boys, assembled near the mills of the Mount Vernon Woodberry Cotton Duck Co., at Woodbury, a suburb of Baltimore, Md., and stoned Italian families recently employed by the mills, as an experiment. The Italians are said to have given satisfaction and the superintendent says it is contemplated to employ more of them. The old operatives resent this and attempted to force all Italians to leave the mills. A large force of police were on duty at the mill several nights and further trouble is looked for.

"My wife explored my pockets last night."

"What did she get?"

"Oh, what an explorer usually gets—enough material for a lecture."—Exchange.

A new railroad through Louisiana strikes some of the towns about a mile from the business center, so it is necessary to run a 'bus line.

A salesman stopping at one of these towns asked the old darky 'bus-driver about it.

"Say, uncle, why have they got the depot 'way down here?"

After a moment's hesitation the old darky replied: "I dunno, boss, unless they wanted to git it on the railroad."—Ex.

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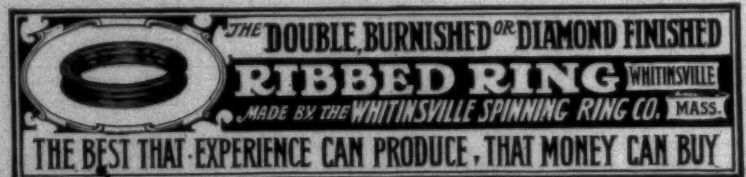
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Drafts in the Card Room

D. E. Trask before Southern Textile Association

Some weeks ago I received a letter from the Program Committee asking if I could get up a paper on carding and read before the association, leaving the phase to me, and what phase of carding I was at a loss to choose.

There have been exhaustive papers on opening and picking of cotton, fan drafts, weight of laps, etc.

The question of operating and setting of the cards has been threshed out by writers and contests in our textile papers, which was a very appropriate way of bringing out the different ideas of the textile manufacturers. In this contest were included the ideas of men who, I believe, are the best authorities on carding today.

One in particular, whose treatise on the practical ideas of the revolving flat card I read with great interest and consider it a master piece on carding. This was the paper by Mr. R. D. Thomas of Charlotte, North Carolina, Southern Agent for Joseph Sykes Bros.

A year or two ago on the subject of causes and prevention of uneven yarn, the carding department came in for its share of the causes, and the care and operating of the drawing frames and speeders was included in a number of the valuable papers on the subject. During the interim there have been several good articles on practically all phases of carding.

When I read the Program Committee's letter, all these things came to mind, and I was on the eve of giving it up and answering that the question of choosing a phase on carding was exhausted unless I wrote up something that had already been threshed out. Then I thought of the subject or phase of drafts in carding room, and particularly the drafts of the drawing frame, which I thought might be interesting to some and I wrote to that effect, receiving a reply that I should be counted on for a paper on drafts in the carding room, especially relative to the drawing frame.

This being my first paper, I may not be able to convey my ideas and views on the subject as I intend, but I trust that I may make my meaning clear on all things.

I have noticed of late that some writers advocate reducing the number of doublings, and short drafts. In my way of thinking and my experience, I do not agree with them in their views, because, more doublings remedy bad piecings, length of light strands caused by uneven laps and by laps running out and the new lap replaced, also the light work caused by the stripping of the card.

The doublings have also a large tendency in making even and uniform yarn. It often happens and is a rule, generally that the carder cannot arrange his drafts so as to be the best theoretically, as each process must keep up with the other, and the draft must be so arranged that the production must balance, each with the other, of the different processes. And in so balancing the different processes, the drafts are often excessive to the detriment of good work and even yarn. The question is, which is excessive draft?

This is a question that has a broad field of opinion, and while I will not even try to lay down a rule, which is next to impossible, I will express my views and beliefs. I am a firm believer in short drafts and enough machinery in the different processes for the making of good yarn. For the last few years, our cotton, (not all) has kept diminishing in the length of staple. The cotton crop of 1911 has been proven by statistics to have contained a larger percentage of waste than for any previous year. But we still adhere to our same drafts, to the detriment of the quality of our yarn.

In the arrangement of the drafts in the carding room the number of the machines in the different processes, the production of the same, and the finished production required, as I have already stated, have to be taken into consideration, and many times to the detriment of as good work as could be produced with these drawbacks eliminated. Then, there is the kind of goods to be made, the quality of same, the number of yards to be spun, and the grades of cotton used. All have to be considered.

Drafts that would be appropriate for one class of goods or yarn would not be practical for other kinds of goods or yarns. So, you see there is a broad scope of things to be considered. And it is impossible to have fixed rule of

drafts for the several classes of goods, yarns and cotton used. In treating this subject I will take, for example, the making of yarns, say from 10's up to 24's, with the required number of machines in the different processes to give the finished production required, and at the same time a first class yarn, using good middling North Georgia cotton.

Starting with eleven ounce lap and a draft of about 85 on the cards, this will give us a fifty-two grain silver, and with three processes of drawing, with a draft of about 4.60 on the back drawing, or first head; 5.60 on the middle or second head, and 5.96 on the finisher. This will give about a 60 or 62 grain silver for the slubbers, making a one-half hank slubber roving. This keeps your draft within the limit of four, which I think never should be exceeded on a slubber.

On the intermediates make a one hand, and a one and one-half hank roving. This keeps your draft from four to six for the int., and on the finisher speeders a 3 and 5 hank roving. This keeps your draft between six and seven. And on the spinning make numbers from ten to fourteen from the three hanks, and fifteen to twenty-four from the five hank. This will keep your draft from about 6.70 to 9.70 on your spinning.

I do not think that the draft should exceed ten on the spinning running this grade of cotton. In mills where there is no changing from one number to another, the draft could be arranged to work in the medium of the two extremes.

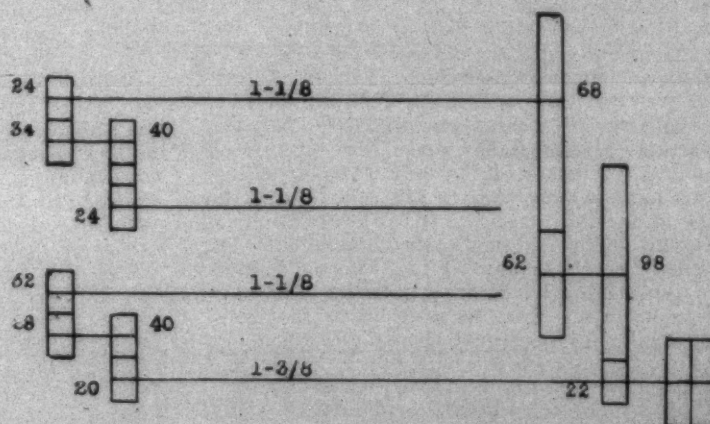
We will now refer back to the drawing frame, on the drafting of which I would like to say a few words. The machinery builders in turning the frames over to the mill have the drafts so arranged that there is a considerable leeway for the draft gear used.

We will presume that the right gear is put on and the draft between the second and third rolls is about right. The mill makes changes, different hank card sliver is made, probably heavier, which is generally the way when the call is for more work, and the draft gear is changed on the drawing, and perhaps the draft between the second and third rolls equals or exceeds the draft between the first and second rolls. On the other hand, perhaps the first and second rolls are doing all of the drawing.

Here is a point where it is essential to figure out the intermediate drafts when making a change, and knowing just what your different drafts are between the several rolls. I believe in having a fixed draft for the work running, and not to change the draft gear unless for a tooth one way or the other. If a radical change is necessary, redraft the frame and put on gears to make it.

For illustration, we will take the finished drawing frame, with the approximate draft of 5.96, leaving out the draft between the front rolls and the

(Continued on next page.)



W. H. BIGELOW

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

February Contest.

Considerable interest is being taken in the contest which we will run during February, 1913 for the best paper on "Practical and Efficient Spinning." This is a live subject and we believe that a number of writers will try for the prizes which will be \$10.00 for the best article and \$5.00 for the second best.

After the contest is over the articles will be printed in book form and two copies will be presented to each one who contributed an article. The following are the rules which will govern the contest:

Rules.

The prize for the best article will be \$10.00 and for the second best \$5.00.

After the contest the articles will be printed in book form.

The following are the rules that will govern this contest:

(1). The judges will be seven men actively engaged in cotton manufacturing.

(2). They will be instructed to award the prizes to men who contribute the best practical papers or "Practical and Efficient Spinning."

(3). Papers must not be of greater length than three columns.

(4). Papers will be published in the same order as received by us and where two papers are of equal merit the one received first will be given the decision.

(5). No paper will be considered in the contest which is received later than May 15th.

(6). Assumed names must be signed to the articles, but the real names must be known to us.

(7). The judges will reserve the right to throw out any article containing sections copied from books or previously written articles on spinning.

(8). After the discussion is closed the articles will be printed in book form with either the real or assumed name of the writers, according to their wishes.

A Question.

I would appreciate it if some of your readers would answer the following questions for me. What is the best kind of grease to use on the rings of wet twistlers to keep them from becoming gummed?

C. F. M

Suggestion Regarding Southern Textile Association.

What do you think of organizing the Southern Textile Association into State bodies? As the matter now stands it is practically impossible to get a large average attend-

ance, on account of the distance that so many men would be forced to travel if they attended. The present association could remain intact, but could be laid out in districts and each district meet at a place best suited to the several localities. I am merely making this as a suggestion, and hope that some of the other members will be interested enough to give their opinions on the subject. R.

Waste in Baling Cotton.

If cotton is still king, antiquated methods of ginning and baling cotton annually cost the planter a king's ransom, many times over. The avoidable waste, directly resulting from the wretched system of baling, has been estimated to average about \$65,000,000 a year, which, of course, comes out of the planters' pockets, even if they do not realize it.

Shippers and importers prefer a square bale of uniform size, weighing five hundred pounds, compressed to a density of about thirty pounds a cubic foot. This means economy in handling, as well as in packing cars and vessels. If the bales were shipped direct from a warehouse connected with the ginnery, the expense of rehandling would also be avoided. Naturally, also, manufacturers want the cotton wrapped and covered with a material heavy enough to protect it from dirt and damage; and want it to come direct from a dry warehouse instead of from a pile under the old tree in the planter's back yard, where it has been accumulating moisture and dirt.

Instead of this, however, baling for the most part is done by a screw press not powerful enough to compress it properly. Before it is shipped, this soft bale, about four feet thick, must go to the compressor and be squeezed into a smaller space, retied and wrapped in a rag-bag covering that does not even pretend to keep it clean. And thus arrayed it starts on its long journey, perhaps to Liverpool or Bremen. Is there anything more ludicrous than the sight of a load of cotton that has come no farther than New York? If there is any covering left, it hangs in tatters, while the bale itself is both dirty and ragged. And this is the royal robe for the "king" of the South.

No wonder foreigners jeer at it, and say "the American bale is the clumsiest, dirtiest, most expensive and most wasteful package in which any commodity of like value is anywhere put up," and then proceed to deduct a tare of "six," that is 30 pounds to the bale, when 10 pounds should be enough. Those who have looked into this question say that a common sense and business-like method of baling cotton would mean a saving of at least \$5 or \$6 a bale. That is no small matter on a crop of 14,000,000 bales.

DRAFTS IN THE CARD ROOM, ESPECIALLY RELATIVE TO THE DRAWING FRAMES.

(Continued from Page 8)

calendar roll, which we all know is regulated by testing and experience.

We here have the different gearings for a draft of 5.96. We will now first get the draft constant.

$$\begin{array}{r} 22 \times 9 \quad 9 \\ \hline 98 \quad 68 \quad 11 \quad 3332 \end{array}$$

3332 divided by 9 equals 370 draft constant.

Draft constant divided by draft equals draft gear.

$$370 \div 5.96 = 62 \text{ draft gear.}$$

We will now get draft between first and second rolls.

$$20 \quad 28 \quad 9 \quad 63$$

$$= \text{and } 176 \div 63 = 2.80 \text{ draft between first and second rolls.}$$

$$40 \quad 32 \quad 11 \quad 176$$

We will now get the draft between third and fourth rolls.

$$24 \quad 40 \quad 8 \quad 40$$

$$= 1.18.$$

$$34 \quad 24 \quad 8 \quad 34$$

We now have the draft between the first and second, and third and fourth rolls. We multiply these drafts together and divide the product into the whole draft and the quotient will be the draft between the second and third rolls.

$$2.80 \times 1.18 = 3.30.$$

$$5.96 \div 3.30 = 1.80 \text{ draft between second and third rolls.}$$

In computing this draft, to get the sum of two drafts they should always be multiplied and the difference divided. Some carders believe in doing most of the drawing between the first and second rolls. I have always adhered to and think it a good rule to have the drafts between the second and third rolls within one or near one as possible of the draft between the first and second rolls.

That is, if your draft between the first and second rolls is 2.80 make the draft between the second and third rolls 1.80 or as near as possible, and the third and fourth rolls as near 1.20 as possible, but not over.

Speed of front roll should be 400.

On metallic rolls the actual draft is about nine per cent more than the figured draft.

In starting a new room or changing from light to heavy, or vice versa, to get the proper draft for each process, you multiply the hank drawing wanted by the doublings and divide by the hank carding, extract the cube root of this sum, and the answer will be the draft for each process to produce the required finished drawing.

We will take, for instance, that a 60 grain finished drawing sliver is wanted from a 52 grain card sliver.

We first get the hank drawing.

$$8.33 \div 60 = 1.38 \text{ hank drawing.}$$

We then get the hank carding.

$$8.33 \div 52 = 1.60 \text{ hank carding.}$$

We will say (which should be) three process of drawing with a doubling of six. The sum of the doublings are $6 \times 6 \times 6 = 216$, hank drawing.

$$216 \times 1.38 = 298.08 \div 1.60 \text{ hank carding} = 186.3. \text{ Cube root of } 186.3 = 5.71 \text{ draft, that should be used in each process.}$$

In dividing this draft, I would advocate drawing less on the back drawing say 1 less on the back than the middle and having about 0.50 less on the middle drawing than the first drawing or finished.

Allowing or checking waste at the spigot is sometimes the difference between bankruptcy and prosperity. Here is a waste too enormous for the South to permit to go unchecked especially as it could be remedied so easily.—Wall Street Journal.

Overseers at Anderson Cotton Mills.

The following is a list of overseers at the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills: Overseer Weave Room No. 2, R. T. Grant, assisted by F. L. Campbell and C. F. McConnell. Overseer Card Room No. 2, B. F. Aiken, assisted by J. C. Roach. Overseer Spinning No. 2, C. O. Carter, assisted by W. E. and G. W. Carter. Overseer No. 1 Weaving, C. A. Mattison, assisted by T. E. Hoy and M. P. Owen. Overseer Carding No. 1, M. Roach, assisted by C. C. Deanhardt. Overseer Spinning No. 1, L.

O. Gosnell, assisted by W. E. Smith. Overseer Cloth Room, W. C. Austin, assisted by E. L. Gibson. Master mechanic, W. P. Wright, assisted by F. A. Noblett. W. F. Garrison outside foreman.

The lovely girl, having lingered a minute in her room to adjust her transformation, change the angle of her Grecian band, and make sure that her skirt fitted like the peeling of a plum, descended to the parlor to find the family pet ensconced upon the knee of the young man caller, her curly head nestled comfortably against his shoulder.

"Why, Mabel," the young lady exclaimed, "aren't you ashamed of yourself. Get right down."

"Shan't do it," retorted the child. "I got here first."—Ex.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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DAVID CLARK

Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr.

Associate Editor

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Single copies10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

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Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12

Clark's Directory.

We are now compiling the Jan. 1st edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills and will appreciate the prompt return of the blanks by the mills to whom they have been sent.

We have found from experience that about 80 per cent of the mills report promptly while it is almost an endless job to obtain information from the remaining 20 per cent.

New Traveling Representative.

G. W. Walker has resigned his position with the Dary Ring Traveler Co., and accepted one as Traveling Representative of the Southern Textile Bulletin.

He will, for the present, cover the mills in South Carolina while our other Traveling Representative is in Georgia and Alabama. Mr. Walker besides being a practical mill man, has had considerable experience as a traveling salesman and will no doubt make an efficient representative for us.

Crop Estimates.

The attention of the cotton world and also that of the cotton manufacturers is this week centered on the cotton crop estimate which will be issued by the Department of Agriculture on Thursday. While the Government has not in the past established a reputation for accuracy, their estimate has a considerable effect upon the price of cotton because it comes from an unbiased source while the public has learned by experience that most of the private and newspaper estimates are made more for their immediate or future effect upon the market than for accuracy.

It is a part of the game of cotton speculation that the public must be educated to the wrong belief in order that they will speculate on the wrong side and thereby yield an easy profit to the professional speculators. There is no doubt that many cotton firms collect accurate statistics upon which to base an accurate estimate but if they are speculators, it will profit them nothing to let the public have that information. If they have con-

cluded from the reports of their correspondents that the crop will be 12,000,000 they often publish an estimate of 14,000,000 and the public accepting that estimate plays the market on that basis while the speculators play against them with accurate information that the crop will be 12,000,000 and under those conditions the speculator must win.

Speculators are not in business for pleasure and they play the game for the largest returns and the outsider who thinks the estimates are made for the purpose of furnishing him with accurate information, deserves to lose.

A reputation for accuracy in crop estimates is a very small asset to cotton firms and can not be made to yield very large returns.

Very few private estimates state whether they include "linters and repacks" and by the addition or subtraction of about 300,000 bales of "linters and repacks" the "estimate" may later be shown to have been reasonably accurate. Another advantage is that the "estimates" seldom state whether or not the figures are for 500-pound bales or running count and by later interpreting to suit the case, accuracy is brought closer.

While the estimate of the Department of Agriculture has not a reputation for accuracy we do give them credit for honest attempts to estimate the yield and their inaccuracy shows the difficulty of obtaining reliable advance figures.

The following are previous estimates of the Department of Agriculture as compared with the cen-

Such errors as occurred in 1904, 1906 and 1911, which average one and one-quarter million bales show some radical defect in the system used by the Department of Agriculture in collecting their information. It is noted, however, that the large errors occurred in years of bumper or unusually large crops.

The crop estimate of Thursday for the 1912 yield will be issued too late to be published in our issue of this week and we can not predict what effect it will have upon the market but in view of the above figures there is no reason to put any unusual faith in its accuracy.

Ginning Report.

Washington, Dec. 9.—With a total of 11,844,432 bales of cotton of the growth of 1912 ginned to December 1, activity in the cotton belt during the period from November 14 to December 1 was greater this year than it was last year, when the country's greatest cotton crop was being prepared for market. This year the ginnings per working day for the period amounted to 102,985 bales, compared with 100,238 bales last year. The total amount ginned to December 1, however, was less than last year by 971,375 bales. During the period 1,544,786 bales were ginned this year, compared with 1,503,571 bales last year. The sixth cotton ginning report of the Census Bureau for the season, issued at 10 o'clock this morning, announced that 11,844,432 bales of cotton counting round as half-bales, of the growth of 1912 had been ginned prior to Sunday, December 1, to

Year	Gov. Crop Estimate	Yield Census Figures	Error
1902	10,417,000	10,827,000	410,000
1903	9,962,000	10,045,000	143,000
1904	12,163,000	13,679,000	1,516,000
1905	10,168,000	10,804,000	636,000
1906	12,546,000	13,595,000	1,049,000
1907	11,678,000	11,375,000	*305,000
1908	12,920,000	13,587,000	667,000
1909	10,088,000	10,315,000	227,000
1910	11,426,000	12,005,000	579,000
1911	14,885,000	16,250,000	1,365,000

*Overestimated.

sus figures on the final outturn:

It will be seen from the above that only once, which was in 1907, has the Government over estimated the crop while under estimates have varied from 143,000 bales to 1,516,000 bales, the average underestimates have varied from 143,000 bales to 1,516,000 bales, the average underestimate for the above period being 732,000 or approximately three-quarters of a million bales. The estimate of the years 1902, 1903, 1907 and 1909 are reasonably accurate, while the error in the years

years the ginning averaged 82.2 per cent of the entire crop. Last year to December 1 there had been ginned 12,816,807 bales, or 82.4 per cent of the entire crop; in 1908 to that date, 11,008,661 bales, or 84.1 per cent, and in 1906 to that date 10,027,868 bales, or 77.2 per cent.

Included in the ginnings were 72,277 round bales, compared with 87,996 bales last year, 101,718 bales in 1910, 134,393 bales in 1909 and 201,480 bales in 1908.

The number of sea island cotton bales included were 51,275, compared with 87,656 bales last year, 77,591 bales in 1909 and 68,396 in 1908.

BYRD TEXTILE MACHINERY AND SUPPLY CO.

DURHAM, N. C.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

MILL SUPPLIES, MACHINERY, ETC.

N. C. SELLING AGENTS

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CARDS,
DRAWING,COTTON
MILL MACHINERYSPINNING
FRAMES,

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.COMBERS,
LAP MACHINESMULES,
LOOMS.

PERSONAL NEWS

J. A. Nix has resigned as overseer of carding at Banning, Ga.

H. Y. McCord is now treasurer of the Milstead (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

W. C. Cessna, of Macon, Ga., has accepted a position with the Eagle and Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.

J. H. Carpenter has resigned his position with the Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.

P. A. Carpenter is now superintendent of the Rolin Mfg. Co., Lincolnton, N. C.

F. S. Garbutt is now secretary and treasurer of the Fitzgerald (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

C. Laseter is now superintendent of the Payne Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga.

E. E. Edwards is now superintendent of the Bibb Mfg. Co.'s mill at Potterville, Ga.

D. D. Bruton has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Francois Cotton Mills, Biscoe, N. C.

Jas. Grant, of Edgefield, S. C., has accepted a position as machinist at Whitmire, S. C.

G. M. Bayne is now second hand in carding at the American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.

H. G. Smith has resigned as superintendent of the Mills Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.

W. H. Sprattlen is now superintendent of the Star Thread Mills, Athens, Ga.

M. C. Pitts, of Dalton, Ga., has accepted a position with the Unity Spinning Mill, LaGrange, Ga.

J. T. Hudson is now superintendent of the John E. Smith Cotton Mfg. Co. at Thomson, Ga.

Wm. C. Ryckman has resigned as superintendent of the Lane Mills, New Orleans, La.

Chas. Foster is now superintendent of the Aurora Mills, Burlington, N. C.

C. E. Willingham, of Blairs, S. C., has accepted a position with the Newberry (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

O. C. Putnam has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Inverness Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.

A. B. Gosset has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Cowpens (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. N. Coughrin is now secretary of the Oakland Mills, Newberry, S. C.

M. B. Cloninger is now superintendent of the Arlington Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

John Gibson has been transferred from section hand to electrician at the Lockhart (S. C.) Mills.

J. E. Smith has been promoted to second hand in carding at the Fairfield Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.

F. A. Wright has been promoted from second hand to overseer of finishing at the Pell City (Ala.) Mills.

D. R. Campell has been promoted to section hand in spinning at the Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

A. L. Whetstone has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Sycamore, (Ala.) Mills.

H. O. Ball, superintendent of the Pepperton Mills, Jackson, Ga., has been visiting at LaFayette, Ga.

Alfred Armfield has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Johnston Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.

J. T. Chappell has been promoted from section hand to overseer of spinning at the Kosciusko (Miss.) Mills.

J. C. Burke, of the Brogon Mills Anderson, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

C. H. Humphries, formerly an overseer at the Walhalla (S. C.) Mills has accepted a position with the Paolet Mills, Trough, S. C.

Henry Henderson, of Huntsville, Ala., is now second hand in carding at the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala.

A. P. Hurt, who resigned as superintendent of the Clinton (S. C.) Mills some time ago, is now located at Anderson, S. C.

W. A. Carpenter has been promoted from assistant superintendent to superintendent at the Hartsville (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

A. M. Smith, of Columbus, Ga., is now overseer of twisting and winding at the Bibb Mill No. 1, Macon, Ga.

P. C. Guess has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. W. McBryde, of Batesville, Miss., is now overseer of carding at the San Francis Cotton Mills, Helena, Ark.

E. T. Zimmerman, from Spartanburg, S. C., is now overseer of spinning at the W. S. Gray Mills, Woodruff, S. C.

J. H. Crawford has resigned as section hand with the Spartan Mill, Spartanburg, S. C., and accepted a similar position with the Lockhart (S. C.) Mills.

A. K. Wallace has resigned as overseer of spinning with the Kosciusko (Miss.) Mills, and is now with the Yazoo City (Miss.) Yarn Mill.

R. L. Gaddy, formerly overseer of weaving at the Fidelity Mill, Charlotte, N. C., now has a similar position at the Huss Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

J. M. Glass, formerly overseer of carding at the Griffin (Ga.) Mfg. Co., is now second hand in carding at the West Point Mfg. Co., Langdale, Ala.

G. A. Buchanan has resigned as superintendent of the Hartsville (S. C.) Mills and will devote all of his time to the Darlington (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

H. J. Brown has resigned as superintendent of the Ashcraft Mills Florence, Ala., to accept a similar position with the Mills Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.

D. R. Harriman, Jr., has resigned as overseer of carding at the Tallassee Falls Mfg. Co., Tallassee, Ala., to accept a similar position with the Victor Mills, Greer, S. C.

J. A. Pope of the Highland Park Mills, Charlotte, has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Johnston Mfg. Co., of the same place.

R. A. Odom, who resigned as second hand in weaving, slashing and finishing at the Magnolia (Miss.) Mills, is now overseer of weaving, slashing and finishing at Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

Walter H. Bradley is now president of the Palmetto Mills, Columbia, S. C.; Lexington Mfg. Co., Lexington, S. C.; Saxe-Gotha Mills, Irene, S. C., and Valley Falls Mfg. Co., Valley Falls, S. C.

Superintendents and Overseers

Dixie Mill

Mooreville, N. C.

Thos. H. Fairchild Supt.
Chas. H. Byers Carder
Romey A. Fairchild, Spin & Twister

Lowell Mill No. 2

Lowell, N. C.

R. F. Harris Superintendent
C. C. Wooten Carder
W. O. Cashion Master Mechanic

Walton Cotton Mill

Monroe, Ga.

W. J. McDonald Supt.
H. A. Coker Carder
J. D. Patton Spinner
W. C. Gibson Weaver
R. T. Comer Master Mechanic

Lincoln Cotton Mill

Evansville, Ind.

P. H. O'Neill Supt.
W. E. Baggett Carder
J. O. Godfrey Spinner
Wm. Sisk Weaver
Carlos Darden Cloth Room
August Schurger Master Mechanic

Gaffney Mfg. Co.

Gaffney, S. C.

W. R. Tattersall Supt.
B. M. Tennyson Carder
Jno. Kennett Spinner
L. A. Trippe Weaver
G. C. Meredith Cloth Room
G. S. Melton Master Mechanic

Anderson Cotton Mill No. 1

Anderson, S. C.

F. J. Clark Supt.
Milt Roach Carder
L. O. Gosnell Spinner
C. A. Mattison Weaver
Carl Austin Cloth Room
M. P. Wright Master Mechanic

Anderson Cotton Mill No. 2

Anderson, S. C.

F. J. Clark Supt.
B. F. Aiken Carder
C. O. Carter Spinner
R. T. Grant Weaver
Carl Austin Cloth Room
W. P. Wright Master Mechanic

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Union, S. C.—Six new boilers are now being installed at the plant of the Union-Buffalo Mills.

Mt. Holly, N. C.—The repair work in the card room at the Albion Mill has been completed and some new machinery is now being added.

Lumberton, N. C.—The Lumberton Cotton Mills, one-third of which is now operated by electricity, will in April change the entire mill to electric drive.

Columbus, Ga.—The Meritas Mills, which now have 11,000 spindles and 492 looms will when the new addition is completed have 28,000 spindles and 492 looms.

Villa Rica, Ga.—The Villa Rica Cotton Oil Co. have increased the capacity of their yarn mill from 2,500 to 5,000 spindles. They manufacture coarse yarns.

Gainesville, Ga.—The Georgia Mfg. Co., which has been idle for a considerable while is making arrangements to start again.

Frostburg, Md.—The Parker Hosiery Mill and Dye Works will add 20 knitting machines to their plant at this place. Contract for the new equipment has been awarded.

Manchester, N. C.—The owners of the Manchester Mills, which were completely destroyed by fire on Nov. 1st contemplate rebuilding on the same location at an early date.

Ware Shoals, S. C.—The Ware Shoals Mfg. Co. are installing, in building recently erected, 15,000 additional spindles and 300 looms, making their total capacity 67,000 spindles and 1,700 looms.

Blacksburg, S. C.—The sale of the Whitaker Mills, advertised to take place last week, was not held. Some of the machinery was bid in by E. E. Jefferies and C. M. Smith, but the plant as a whole was not disposed of.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Brookside Mills have increased their capital stock from \$900,000 to \$1,200,000. This additional capital is for erecting buildings and purchasing machinery for the additions recently described.

Anderson, S. C.—Alfred More, recently elected as president and treasurer of the Riverside and Tockaway Mills here, will move to Anderson to make his home after the first of January. He is president of the Jackson Mills at Iva, in addition to the two named here, and his removal to Anderson is necessary in order that he may at all times be in close touch with the mills' interest.

Wendell, N. C.—The Wendell Knitting Mills Co., have been chartered and it is their intention to establish a knitting mill at this place. The authorized capital is \$100,000, with \$20,000 subscribed by E. B. Whitley and others.

Anderson, S. C.—The plant of the Cox Manufacturing Company will be sold at receivers sale during the first week in January. It will be remembered that this mill was put in the hands of a receiver some time ago.

Franklin, N. C.—The Sterling Cotton Mills are now installing the 10,000 spindle equipment which they recently purchased and will install 10,000 additional spindles by Sept. 1st, 1913, giving them a total equipment of 26,448 spindles which will be operated on single and ply yarns 12s to 26s. They will use the individual electric drive.

Columbia, S. C.—The Columbia Mills are now operating on a full time schedule. They have 30,000 spindles on heavy classes of special duck, hose and belting. They are the largest users of cotton in Columbia, consuming nearly 2,000 bales per month and producing nearly a million pounds of goods.

Ware Shoals, S. C.—The Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company, is contemplating the erection of several additional houses for the employees. A larger force of operatives will be needed when the new mill is completed.

The addition is now ready for the roof and will be finished in the near future.

Lebanon, Tenn.—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Lebanon Woolen Mills the following officers were elected: President, H. K. Edgerton, vice president, J. T. Ames; secretary-treasurer and general manager, J. E. Edgerton; superintendent, R. D. Powell. The annual report of the secretary showed that the mills were in a prosperous condition.

Newton, N. C.—The Ridgeway Hosiery Mill Co., reported as organized and having secured a building for their plant, state that they will begin active manufacture with an equipment of 50 knitting machines driven by electric power. The approximate cost of the machinery will be \$15,000. J. A. Gaither is secretary-treasurer of the company.

Gastonia, N. C.—The City of Gastonia has paid to the Loray Mill \$5,000 out of the 1911 taxes, the payment being the result of the withdrawal by the mill of a protest against the extension of the corporate limits of the city so as to include the mills of the Loray and Gray companies.

The terms of the agreement were reached in October and provide for the reimbursement of the mills for improvements made on the streets and sidewalks of the village before the act was passed extending the limits of Gastonia. The management of the mills claimed that there had been spent a sum of \$21,000. The city agreed to pay \$10,500 out of the 1911 and 1912 taxes as a consideration.

Lockhart, S. C.—The directors of Lockhart Mills have not as yet elected a successor to Alfred Moore nor could it be learned who is being mentioned in connection with the office. The Millikens of New York are among the largest stockholders in the Lockhart Mills though a considerable amount of stock is held by Spartanburg capitalists.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Wayne Knitting Mills have installed a new boiler at their plant. The new boiler is a 500-horsepower Heine water tube boiler, and the engine room now has a capacity of 1,600 horsepower. The company will also increase the equipment at the old Fort Knitting Co.'s plant, which it acquired some time ago. It is not expected that any of the buildings will be enlarged at the present time.

Anderson, S. C.—An order has been taken in the United States District Court at Charleston for the sale of the Cox Manufacturing Co. plant in Anderson. Receiver J. R. Vandiver is to place it on the auction block on Feb. 3, at an upset price of \$275,000, every bidder to file with the receiver before the sale a certified check for \$10,000 as a guarantee of good faith. The sale will include all real estate, mill buildings, fixtures, motors, etc. The lot of coal shall be sold for not less than \$3 a ton and the "stock in process," not yet manufactured, for \$3,500.

Columbus, Ga.—The formal opening of the Columbus Power Co.'s mammoth dam and power plant, costing about \$2,000,000, will be marked by a big celebration at the Georgia end, a few miles north of Columbus, on Dec. 18. Two governors, State, county and city officials and cotton mill men and manufacturers are expected to be present and take part in the program. The plant will furnish motive power to cotton mills and other manufacturing plants in many cities in Georgia and Alabama. Forty thousand horsepower will be available at the start. Already a number of transmission lines have been completed and others will be constructed at once.

The big enterprise has been financed by the Stone & Webster syndicate, Boston.

Anderson, S. C.—Robert E. Ligon submitted his resignation as president and treasurer of the Gluck Mills at a meeting of the directors held Monday afternoon, and was made general manager of the mill.

S. G. Wellington of Boston, Mass. was elected treasurer, but the presidency will be left vacant for the present. An advisory committee, however, named to look after the interests of the mill, the members being Messrs. C. S. Sullivan and R. S. Ligon and Dr. J. L. Gray.

The usual dividend was authorized by the directors, payable on December 31st.

Trion, Ga.—In an effort to complete the settlement of the affairs of the old Trion Mfg. Co. Trustee T. W. Lipscomb has inserted the following notice in the local paper:

"Notice is hereby given to all parties indebted to Trion Mfg. Co. either by note or account that payment of same is demanded. Remittances may be made to me at Rome, Ga., or payment can be made to G. T. Myers, who has authority to receive any money due the Trion Mfg. Co. and give receipts for same.

After a reasonable time, steps will be taken to enforce collection by law."

Emmitsburg, Md.—John L. Johnson, of the Union Manufacturing Co., Frederick and Thurmont, is in Emmitsburg superintending the installation of machinery in a plant which the company will start at that place some time in a few days.

The firm has leased a building 6' by 40 feet. It will place 30 machines. The plant will probably begin with about 50 employees.

The branch will be the second one started within the past year by the Union Manufacturing Co. Scarcity of labor in Frederick is given as the reason for the establishment of the branches, and also the growth of orders. About 50 persons are now employed in the branch factory at Thurmont, starting last spring. The company produces men's, women's children's and infants' hosiery.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—It is reported here that the Cotton Mill Securities Co. will soon begin construction on the cotton mill they propose to erect at this place.

This company was incorporated last November with a capital stock of \$5,000,000. It is said that since the time of their organization they have been working to interest Eastern capitalists in the proposition. I. N. Putnam is vice president of the company and is practically owner of the land which the company will control. The other officers of the concern are Dr. A. C. Enoch, Milton Bryan, W. H. Williams and W. B. S. Whaley.

The company proposes to erect a large cotton mill, owned by a company capitalized at \$5,000,000 em-

playing several thousand people and owning 3,000 acres of land within seven miles of this city. It is said that as soon as the details are completed construction work will be started. It is the desire of the promoters to complete the proposed plant within a year.

Burlington, N. C. — The hosiery mills of Burlington, of which there are quite a number, are enjoying an era of prosperity, if working full time and employing new labor, building extensive additions and installing new machinery are an indication of prosperity.

The Keystone Knitting and Finishing Mill, the youngest mill in the city, is building an addition which will increase its capacity 100 per cent. This mill turns out a fine product of its own, besides doing extensive finishing for mills here and elsewhere.

The Daisy Hosiery Mill is also building an addition of considerable proportions and buying a lot of new machinery. This mill is the oldest in Alamance county, has built up a splendid trade and was forced to increase their capacity in order to supply the demand.

The Sellars Hosiery Mill has recently doubled its capacity by building an extensive addition, installing a large number of modern machines and employing a number of new laborers.

The Whitehead Hosiery Mill has recently made considerable improvements in its plant by building an addition and installing new machinery.

There are a number of other mills in the city and county of this class and all appear to be enjoying a good trade, working full time and turning out a high-class grade of goods.

Change of Offices.

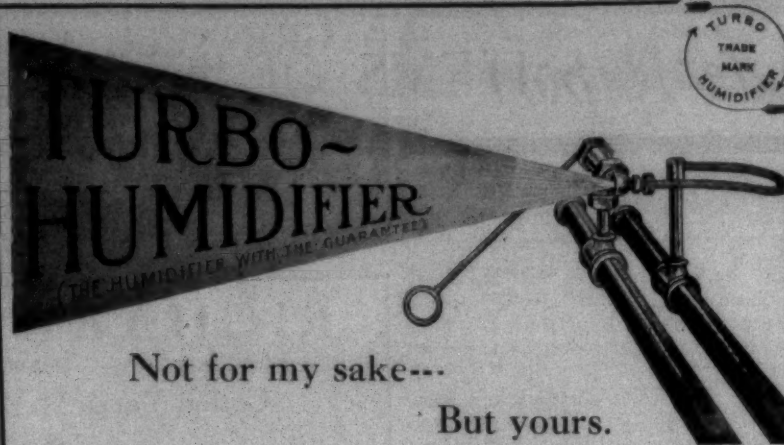
The Saco-Lowell Co. are this week changing their offices from the 8th floor of the Realty Building Charlotte, N. C., to suite 1000 on the 10th floor of the same building.

T. B. Whitted, engineer and contractor, who has formerly occupied Suite 1000, will hereafter occupy three of the offices from which the Saco-Lowell Co. moved.

Sizing Company Purchased.

The Carolina Sizing Co. at Charlotte, N. C., has been purchased by Dr. F. O. Hawley, Jr., of Charlotte and his associates.

The Carolina Sizing Co. was organized and has been operated by A. Steinhouser and has done a large business with the Southern cotton mills. The new owners expect to make a number of improvements and to more actively enter the field.



Not for my sake---

But yours.

No matter how much I want to sell you the Turbo—and I do, for that's how I get my weekly ten fifty—that's no reason why you should buy.

And yet you buy and I sell for the same identical reason—to make money. What I want you to realize is that the Turbo is a money maker for you. Further, I don't want you to take my word for it—sincere though I am.

I want you to ask the users—any of them—all of them—how they value the Turbo service.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 32 East Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

Gift to A. H. Washburn.

A. H. Washburn, who recently resigned as Southern representative of the Saco-Petee Co., has been presented with a handsome diamond studded Shriner pin by the erecting men of the Saco-Petee Co. as a token of their esteem. Mr. Washburn is naturally very proud of the gift.

Meeting of Mill Men.

For the purpose of counseling together on matters of legislation present and prospective, a meeting of the legislative committee of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina, of which John F. Schenck of Lawndale is chairman was held in Charlotte on Tuesday.

No statement relative to action taken has been given out but the impression provides that no drastic action will be taken by the next North Carolina Legislature and that the only possible changes in the labor laws will relate to the age limit on night work.

T. E. Moore III at Gastonia.

T. E. Moore, president of Tucapau Cotton Mills at Wellford; the Gaffney Manufacturing Company, at Gaffney, and Loray Mills, at Gastonia, who has been ill at the home of his brother, A. E. Moore, at Gastonia, is very much improved.

Mr. Moore went to Gastonia a little more than a week ago to visit his brother and was taken seriously ill. At first his condition was considered very serious but during the last few days he has showed remarkable improvement, and he is now believed to be on the road to recovery.

Alfred S. Hamilton Convicted.

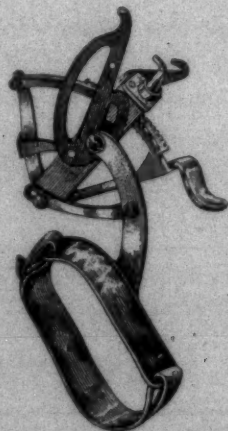
The jury in the case of Alfred S. Hamilton, former president of the Trion (Ga.) Mfg. Co., charged with embezzlement and misappropriation of the funds of the company, brought in a verdict of guilty, but recommended that he be only punished for a misdemeanor.

The usual motion for a new trial was made by the defendant's attorneys, and the order for same was signed by the judge. The case will be carried to the higher courts of the state. While the proceedings are in progress Mr. Hamilton will remain under the same bond as heretofore.

It may be that the defendant will be sentenced at a term of court to be called in January. The sentence, however, is entirely in the hands of the judge. He may, in his discretion regard or disregard the recommendation of the jury that the defendant be punished as for a misdemeanor.

The Byrd Knotter

Price \$20.00



Simple of Operation

Durability Guaranteed

Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.

DURHAM, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The decline on the price of raw cotton during the latter part of last week, instead of serving to weaken the prices in the goods market, has caused manufacturers to become even firmer in their prices for goods for future delivery.

Print gingham and similar goods are moving in larger volume than was the case two weeks ago while some further advances are announced on chambray and kindred lines. In the staple goods market bleached goods show further advance on lines which had not already been marked up.

On brown goods prices are still showing an upward tendency, as the domestic buyer has discovered that orders for export on the mill books will take care of considerable of the output during the early part of next year. Drills are well under order, especially Pepperells. India has taken about all of the Pepperell drills which can be turned out between now and the first of next March, and, according to opinion in the trade, will have to pay higher prices for later orders.

Print cloths hold very steady with some additional orders being placed by both converters and printers on any goods that they can get for delivery in the next six weeks. The mills are very thoroughly under order through the balance of this month and the first two months of the next year.

The opinion that there is plenty of business for all on cotton fabrics for the new fall season, which opens shortly after the first of the year, and that this business can be secured at prices which will admit of fabrics of quality being delivered to buyers was expressed a few days ago by one leading seller. Judging from the results on napped goods, this year, sellers should see the reason of this statement, and stick to their prices, and at the same time keep up the quality of their goods. Around the first of this year, when lines were opened buyers were not operating very freely, and prices were slashed. As the season progressed, however, orders came in more freely, prices were advanced, by some of the same factors who had cut them earlier in the season, and before the end was in sight goods were cleaned upright through the market.

This coming season will be started with stocks bare, and the outlook for good business excellent.

The conditions as regards cost of production, however, are such that mills cannot afford to do much price cutting, without sacrificing the quality of their goods which in the end, of course, hurts the buyer, the selling agent and the mill. The slogan, "plenty of business for all at prices which will allow quality to be maintained," should be a good one for the new season. Events during the present year have proved that there is suf-

ficient business to take of the napped goods production.

There was only light trading in the Fall River print cloth market last week. The sales for the week amounted to about 120,000 pieces, a much smaller total than has been reached for the past seven or eight weeks.

More immediate demands of buyers were supplied by the heavy purchases made last month. It is expected, however, that buyers will again purchase freely very soon, to supply their needs for first three months of coming year. Sales have been moderate in amount for contracts extend beyond March. Manufacturers has been just as averse to making contracts to run past that date as the buyers have been

Prt. clths, 28-in std ..	4 1-16	—
28-in, 64x60s ..	3 15-16	—
5-yd, 80x80s ..	7 3-8 to 7 1-2	—
Gray goods, 3-in. 68		
x72 ..	6	—
28 1-2-in std ..	5 1-2	—
Brown drills, std..	8	—
Sheetings, southern std ..	8	8 1-4
3-yd ..	7 3-8 to 7 1-2	—
4-yd ..	6 1-2	—
Denims, 9-oz. ..	14	to 17
Stark, 8-oz. duck..	14	—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-inch, duck ..	16 7-8	—
Tickings, 9-oz. ..	13 1-2	—
Std fancy prints ..	5 1-2	—
Std gingham ..	6 1-4	—
Fine dress gingham 7	to 9 1-4	—
Kid fin. cambrics ..	4 1-2 to 4 3-4	—

Visible Supply of American Cotton.

Dec. 6, 1912 ..	4,816,934
Previous week ..	4,667,516
This date last year ..	4,230,743

Weekly Movement.

New York, Dec. 6.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, December 6, were compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange. Statistics for last year are not available:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	This yr.
Port receipts ..	447,155
Overland to mills and Canada ..	58,958
Southern mill takings (estimated) ..	100,000
Gain of stock at interior towns ..	38,637

Brought into sight for the week ..	644,750
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.	
	This yr.

Port receipts ..	5,865,102
Overland to mill and Canada ..	346,627
Southern mill takings (estimated) ..	1,010,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1 ..	587,280

Frought into sight thus far for season ..	7,869,009
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GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE NORTH CAROLINA

College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

THE STATE'S INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

Four-year courses in Agriculture; in Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering; in Chemistry; in Cotton Manufacturing and Dyeing. Two-year courses in Mechanic Arts and in Textile Art. One-year and Two-year courses in Agriculture. These courses are both practical and scientific. Examinations for admission are held by the County Superintendent at all county seats on July 11th.

For Catalog address

THE REGISTRAR,
West Raleigh, N. C.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Collins Tape Drive Twister

Saves 50 Per Cent Power

Over the band drive machine. It positively improves quality and increases production. Cotton manufacturers should investigate. Full particulars upon request. We have been building Twisters 50 years and we know how,—let us save you money.

COLLINS BROS. MACHINE CO.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

A. H. WASHBURN, - Southern Agent - - CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market was not active in placing new business last week. Prices of both knitting and weaving yarns are at the point where curtailment begins, and there are none who are willing to buy in anticipation of probable needs, as everybody is waiting for a break in prices. The receipts of yarn from the South were large, showing an increase of about ten per cent over the corresponding period for last year. They are being delivered as soon as they arrive from the South and in many cases buyers are pressing dealers to hasten delayed deliveries.

Business in combed and mercerized yarn was on the hand to mouth order. There were a number of inquiries for 20,000 to 30,000 pounds, but not many resulted in sales as the prices were higher than customers were willing to pay.

Weavers were very conservative in their operations in yarn market as most of them are covered until the first of the year and many of them until the first of March. Their buying during the week was practically all for spot or quick deliveries and some of them paid about top prices for small quantities. As high as 25 cents was paid for a few bales of 20-2 warps for spot delivery, 29 cents for 30-2 warps, 24 cents for 20-1 warps, 22 1-2 cents for 12-1 warps, 40 cents for 40-2 warps, and proportionate prices for small quantities of other popular numbers.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	19 1-2
10s	20
12s	20 —20 1-2
14s	20 1-2—21
16s	21 1-2
20s	22 1-2—23
26s	24 —24 1-2
30s	27 —27 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	19 1-2—20
10s	20 —20 1-2
12s	20 1-2—21
14s	21 1-2
16s	21 1-2—22
20s	24
24s	25 —25 1-2
26s	25 1-2—26
30s	28 1-2
40s	38 1-2
50s	46 —47
60s	50 —52

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-4	19 1-2
8-4 slack	19 1-2—20
8-3 hard twist	19 1-2

Southern Single Warps:

8s	19 1-2—20
10s	20 1-2
12s	20 1-2—21
14s	21 1-2
16s	22 —22 1-2
20s	23 —23 1-2
24s	24 —24 1-2
26s	25 —25 1-2
30s	27 1-2—28
40s	37 —37 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	20
10s	20 1-2—21
12s	21 1-2—22 1-2
24s	25 —25 1-2
26s	25 1-2—26
30s	28 1-2

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	20
10s	21
12s	21 —21 1-2
14s	21 1-2
16s	21 1-2—22
18s	22 —22 1-2
20s	22 1-2—23
22s	23 —23 1-2
24s	24 —24 1-2
26s	24 1-2—25
30s	25 1-2—26
40s	36 —36 1-2
20s	26 —26 1-2

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	25 1-2
22s	27
24s	27 1-2
26s	28
30s	29 1-2—30
30s—1t's	35
36s	35 —36
40s	41 —42
50s	46
60s	50

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	28 —29
24s	30
30s	33 —34
40s	40 —42
50s	46 —50
60s	56 —60

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	29 —31
24s	31 —33
30s	35
40s	42 —44
50s	48 —54
60s	57 —60
70s	68 —70
80s	78 —80

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.
BROKERS

Charlotte, N. C.
BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C.	91	93
Arcadia Mill, S. C.	154	...
Amer. Spin. Co., S. C.	90	...
Anderson Cot. M., pfd.	65	...
Aragon Mills, S. C.	91	83
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	100	...
Arkwright Mill, S. C.	40	...
Augusta Factory, Ga.	115	120
Avondale Mills, Ala.	102	106
Belton Cotton Mills	75	85
Brandon Mills, S. C.	61	...
Brogan Mills	51	...
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	100	...
Chiquola (new)	98	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C. pf	125	...
Clinton Cot. Mills, S. C.	90	...
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	92 1/2	100
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	75	...
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	110	...
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	75	...
Darlington Mf. Co., S. C.	90	...
Drayton Mills, S. C.	80	100
Eagle & Phenix M. Ga.	165	...
Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.	25	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C. pf	65	70
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	210	...
Exposition Cot. M's, Ga.	70	...
Fairfield Cot. Mills, S. C.	70	72
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	...
Gainesville C. M., Ga.	141	...
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	101	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	86	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C. pfd.	80	...
Gluck Mills, S. C.	140	145
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	57	...
Greenwood C. M., S. C.	100	103
Grendel Mills, S. C.	102	...
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	170	...
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	105	...
Inman Mills, S. C.	100	...
Inman Mills, S. C. pfd.	95	...
Jackson Mills, S. C.	80	86
King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	130	...
Lancaster C. M., S. C.	98	...
Lancaster C. M., S. C. pd	70	75
Langley Mfg. Co.	120	...
Laurens Cot. Mills, S. C.	142	...
Limestone C. Mills, S. C.	70	...
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	10	...
Loray Mills, N. C., com.	100	...
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st p	60	75
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	110	...
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	...
Mollohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	...
Monarch C. Mills, S. C.	135	140
Newberry C. H., S. C.	135	140
Ninety Six Mills, S. C.	103	...
Norris Cotton Mills	90	...
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C. pfd.	91	...
Orr Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	...
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	100	...
Oconee Mills, S. C., com.	100	...
Oconee Mills, S. C. pfd	100&int	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	94	100
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100&int	...

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks, N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

North Carolina Mill Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Arista	80	...
Avon	100	...
Brookside	112	...
Brown, common	115	...
Brown, preferred	100	...
Cabarrus	125	130
Cannon	120	150
Chadwick-Hoskins	90	...
Do. Pref	101	...
Clara	110	...
Cliffside	180	200
Cora	140	...
Efrd	106	125
Erwin	123	125
Erwin pref.	105	...
Gaston	90	...
Gibson	95	100
Gray	121	...
Florence	124	...
Highland Park	181	185
do. pref.	101	...
Henrietta Mills	150	155
Kesler	125	151
do. pref.	91	...
Loray	10	...
Loray, preferred	90	92
Lowell	181	...
Lumberton	251	...
Marion Mfg. Co.	100	...
Mooreville	142	150
Modena	100	...
Nakomis	200	...
Patterson	120	126
Raleigh	100	104
Roanoke	155	...
Salisbury	130	...
Statesville Cot. Mill	...	...
Trenton	120	...
Tuscarora	90	...
Washington	8	20
do. pref.	100	103 1/2
Williamson	125	...
Wiscasset	105	...
Woodlawn	102	...

Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	...
Parker Cotton Mills Co. preferred	60	65
Parker C. M. Co., com.	20	...
Parker Cotton Mills Co. guaranteed	100	100&int
Pickens Cotton Mills	100	...
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25	...
Saxon Mills, S. C.	120	...
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	62	64
Spartan Mills, S. C.	110	...
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	72	...
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	260	...
Union-Buttalo Mill, S. C.	...	...
Union-Buttalo M., S. C. 1st preferred	50	55
Union-Buttalo M., S. C. 1st preferred	45	...
Ware Shoals	80	...
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	85
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	...
Watts Mills, S. C.	70	...
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	97	...
Williamston Mills	115	...
Woodruff Cot. Mills	95	...

Personal Items

E. A. DuBose, Jr., is now manager of the Brazos Valley Cotton Mill at West, Texas.

E. L. Lassiter has accepted the position of superintendent of the Vass Cotton Mills, Vass, N. C.

Ed Netherland has accepted a position in the card room of the Unity Spinning Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

J. A. Arrington of Yazoo, Miss., has accepted a position as second hand in spinning at Meridian, Miss.

Frank Short is now overhauling spinning at the Abingdon Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

W. R. Thigpen of Pell City, Ala., is now overseer of cloth room at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

J. D. Ezell has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Aurora Mills, Burlington, N. C.

S. G. Wellington of Boston, Mass., has been elected treasurer of the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C.

Chas. F. Doggett, director of the textile department of Clemson College, paid us a visit this week.

W. L. Stansell has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the Tallassee Falls Mfg. Co., Tallassee, Ala.

A. L. Bannister, of Ware Shoals, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Cowpens (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

Lewis Waller has resigned his position in the office of the American Warehouse Co. at Spray, N. C., to accept one at Winston-Salem, N. C.

J. W. Kaneer has resigned as superintendent of the Vass (N. C.) Cotton Mill and is contemplating engaging in the knitting mill business.

Jas. Sanders, of Whitney, S. C., is now filling the position of second hand at the Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

Robt. E. Ligon has resigned as president and treasurer of the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C., and accepted the position of general manager of those mills.

W. E. Henson has resigned as overseer of carding at the Victor Mills, Greer, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C.

J. P. Beavers has resigned the position he has for 13 years held as general electrician at the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga., to accept one with an electric company in Atlanta, Ga.

Neck Broken By Fall.

D. D. Murry, an aged man of the Grainesville (Ga.) Mill was killed last week by falling down a 7 foot flight of steps. He had gone to the house of a neighbor and on leaving the house he stumbled down the steps, breaking his neck.

Caught by Set Screw.

Lela White, one of the drawing hands at the Ivey Mill, Hickory, N. C., accidentally got caught to a set screw on the shafting and pulled down on a steam pipe and was badly but not seriously burned.

Four Warrants Against Him.

Chas. Graham, who was formerly employed at the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C., has been arrested at that place, charged with assault and battery. Since he was taken to jail three more warrants have been issued, charging him with disorderly conduct and beating "his board bill." He will be tried this week.

Mad Dog Scare at Gastonia.

There has been quite a mad dog scare in Gastonia, N. C., recently, which has resulted in the killing of about fifty dogs by the police force. The trouble started when a dog in the Arlington Mill village went mad and bit two little boys. The same dog went on a rampage and bit a number of dogs in all parts of the town. Since that time the police have killed all dogs which acted strangely in any way.

Entertainment at Spray.

A most enjoyable entertainment was had last week by the employees of the Nantucket Mills Spray, N. C. The event took place in the Y. M. C. A. and a large crowd was present. There were many games and amusements, participated in by the young ladies as well as the young gentlemen, there being

a bowling contest, volley ball and other games. Splendid music was rendered by several of the young folk and added much to the pleasure of the occasion.

Superintendent a Chicken Breeder

E. M. Henly, superintendent of the Erwin Mills, Duke, N. C., won twelve prizes at the Burke County Poultry Show last week on 10 entries of Rhode Island Reds. Mr. Henly has been breeding Rhode Island Reds for several years and has worked his stock up to a very high class. He is the originator and breeder of the Southern Beauty strain.

Three Superintendents.

R. J. Brown, of Florence, Alabama, is on a visit to J. M. Davis, in Newberry.

Mr. Brown is at present superintendent of the Ashcraft Mill, of Florence, Alabama.

Some years ago Mr. Brown, and his brother, A. T. Brown, and J. M. Davis, began work in the Newberry Cotton Mill in the humblest position in the mill. They all had the determination to succeed and were gradually promoted until at present all three of them are superintendents of large cotton mills and making good in their positions.

J. M. Davis is superintendent of the Newberry Cotton Mill and A. T. Brown is superintendent of the Warrenville Manufacturing Co., of Warrenville, S. C.—Newberry (S. C.) News and Herald.

W. H. MONTY, Pres. and Treas.

W. H. HUTCHINS, Vice-Pres.

HARRIE L. FALES, Secretary

THE FIRST AND ORIGINAL

Southern Spindle and Flyer Company

Manufacturers, Overhauled and Repairers of

COTTON MILL MACHINERY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WE OVERHAUL—Pickers, Cards, Drawings, Fly Frames, Spinning Frames, Spoolers, Warpers and Twisters.

WE MANUFACTURE—Steel Rolls, Pressers, Card Room Spindles, Whirl Spindle Steps, Lifting Rods, Collars, Bushings, Top Rolls, Doffer Comb Bars, Cylinder Heads, Etc.

WE REPAIR—Steel Rolls, Card Room Spindles, Flyers, Spinning Spindles, Etc.

WE ALIGN AND LEVEL SHAFTING WITH A KINKEAD OUTFIT

SCOTCH SIZE OR KLEISTER



THIS IS an old preparation, well known to the majority of Cotton Manufacturers, on account of the general satisfaction it has always given. A binder for both fine and coarse counts as it combines readily with any starches, lays the surface fibre and holds the size well on the yarn. Manufacturers of exports and denims find it valuable, as it reduces shedding and loom waste to a minimum. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

A. M. Law & Co.

A. M. Law & Company, of Spartanburg, S. C., have capitalized their business at \$50,000, the incorporators being A. M. Law, president, S. F. Cannon, manager and treasurer, and Miss M. E. Grogan, secretary.

Under the charter granted the company the firm is permitted to conduct an investment, banking and general insurance business, deal in stocks and bonds, buy and sell real estate and negotiate loans, etc. Heretofore the company has confined its operations to fire and accident insurance.

Dolan met Clancy.

"Good mornin' to ye, Clancy," said Dolan. "Oi hear that your son Dinny has jined the police force."

"No, not exactly," answered Clancy. "He hasn't jined them, but he goes along wid them a great deal." —Ex.

Only the Very Best hides are used in GARLAND Pickers.

We have, for many years, used in our raw-hide loom pickers hides which have been especially prepared for us by one of the largest and best curers in the world. As the hides are cured the best are thrown aside for us, so that

we have absolutely the first selection and secure only sound hides of the best quality. The hide quality of our raw-hide loom pickers cannot be surpassed.

Let us send You a Sample Order.



Garland Mfg. Co.

SACO, MAINE

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment Bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Time for Changes.

Jan. 1st is the usual season of many changes among superintendents and overseers and it is not probable that this Jan. 1st will be different.

We have means of being advised in advance of many of these changes and advance notices of them will be sent to members of our Employment Bureau.

\$1.00 pays for three months membership in the Employment Bureau.

Drawing-in Operator Wanted.

Wanted at once: Drawing-in machine man on American warp drawing-in machine.
Kansas City Cotton Mills Co.,
Kansas City, Kansas.

Weavers Wanted.

We are starting up all our machinery and can use at once good weavers on gingham, flannels, madras, etc. Can also use some loom fixers and card and spinning room help.

Hope Mills Mfg. Co.,
Hope Mills, N. C.

Loom Fixers Wanted.

Loom fixers make from \$1.75 to \$1.90 per day on new Draper looms at the Hampton Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C. Good running job. If interested write to L. O. Bunton, Overseer of Weaving.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced on both coarse and fine numbers and am expert on combed work. Good references from present and all former employers. Address No. 240.

WANT position as superintendent of hosiery or weaving mill. Married. Strictly temperate. Age 40 25 years experience. 17 years as overseer and superintendent. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 241.

C.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Eight years' experience. Age 25. Strictly sober; good manager of help and can furnish best of references. Address No. 242.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Have good reputation for ability and can get results. Address No. 243.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 8 years as overseer in present position on fancy gingham, dress goods and dobby weaves. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 244.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and can get results. Now employed. Would like to correspond with mill needing first class man. Address No. 245.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 246.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am an experienced carder. Well educated and experienced in other departments. Good references. Address No. 247.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or carder and spinner or superintendent of small mill. At present employed as carder in large mill and am giving satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 248.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner. 20 years' experience as overseer and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 249.

WANT position as manager or superintendent. Have had long experience and can get results. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 250.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Married and sober. Good manager of help. Can change on short notice. Address No. 251.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed and can furnish best of references. Address No. 252.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 18 years' experience as overseer of weaving, slashing and cloth room. Good manager of help. Good references. Address No. 253.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. 16 years' experience in both carding and spinning from 8's to 60's. Age 46. Married. Sober. Good manager of help. Good references. Address No. 254.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Am strong man in carding and spinning. Also have experience in weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change. Address No. 255.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carder and spinner in small mill. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. Now employed but wish to change. Married. Age 33. Eight years as overseer. Address No. 256.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill or superintendent of small mill. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 257.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or overseer of weaving in large colored goods mill. Competent and experienced in both rooms and also could give satisfaction as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 258.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Especially experienced on fancy dobby goods, both colored and white. Held last position six years and can give former employer as reference. Address No. 259.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 260.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Married. 28 years old. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. 15 years experience in card room. Now employed. Good references. No. 261.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed. 7 years experience as overseer on 12's to 60's. Familiar with spooling, warping, etc. Satisfactory references. Address No. 262.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience as second hand. 2 years as overseer and have given satisfaction. Can furnish good references both as to ability and character. Address No. 263.

PATENTS

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SIGGERS & SIGGERS

Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Bldg. Washington, D.C.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Married. Age 36. 12 years' experience in mill. 4 years as overseer and second hand. Sober and good manager of help. I look after both quality and quantity. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 264.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 20 years' experience on both colored and white work. Age 41. Married. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 265.

WANT—Position as superintendent in small mill or carder in large mill. Now employed as superintendent but am open for an engagement at not less than \$100.00 per month. Prefer mill on hosiery yarns. Have had long experience as overseer. Married. 37 years old, and can give good references. No. 266.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Eight years' experience as superintendent and am now employed but prefer to change. Can keep books and would accept position as manager. Good references. Address No. 267.

WANT position as second hand in card room. Now employed and can furnish good references but wish to change. Can give satisfaction. Address No. 268.

A NO. 1 overseer of weaving now employed wants to correspond with mill interested in securing a man that is sober, energetic and competent. Will supply references. No. 269.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but have good reason for change. 9 years' experience. Familiar with both white and colored work. Married. Good references. No. 270.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Have been overseer 14 years, 11 years in one room. Now employed but can change on two weeks' notice. No. 271.

WANT position as overseer spinning in large room. 20 years' experience. Have been in charge of large room for 5 years. Now overseer of 50,000-spindle room. Reason for changing do not like location. Age 30. Married. Best of references. Can change on two weeks' notice. No. 272.

(Continued on next page)

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or fancies. Can do own designing and know plain Draper or box looms. Long experience and best of reference. Age 37 Married. Now employed as designer and overseer of weaving in a S. C. mill with over 1,600 looms on plains and fancies. Can change on short notice. No. 273.

invest some capital in good proposition. Address No. 285.

WANT position as carder and spinner on night or day run. Have filled present position as carder and spinner for five years. Can furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No. 286.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Now employed and have had long experience. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 274.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Experience on both long and short staples and yarns from 2's to 100's. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 287.

WANT position as overseer of finishing. Have had long experience on a wide range of goods and am an expert on starches and gums. Good references. Address No. 275.

WANT position as superintendent, experienced in both weave and yarn mills. Have held present position as superintendent for five years. Middle age man, strictly sober and know how to get results. Would like take stock in new mill. Present employers as reference. Address No. 288.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Am now employed as carder and spinner in 10,000-spindle mill, but would accept better position. Practical experience, and have taken Scranton, Pa., textile course. Address No. 276.

WANT position as overseer of carding or overseer of spinning or carder and spinner. 14 years' experience as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 289.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving in large mill. Now employed but prefer to change about first of year. Ten years' experience as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 277.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on both white and colored work, checks and dobby. Have been overseer for 17 years. Married. Good references. Address No. 290.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$2.75 per day. Have had long experience and now employed. Good reference. Address No. 278.

WANT position as overseer weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Good references as to ability and character. Now employed as second hand on 11 E. Model Draper looms. Address No. 291.

WANT position as overseer of card room. Prefer a North or South Carolina mill. Now employed but wish to change. Experienced and can furnish good references. Address No. 279.

WANT position as cloth room overseer. Now employed, but can change on short notice. Experienced on white goods. Can do my own fixing when necessary. Best of references. Prefer position in N. C. or S. C., at not less than \$2.00 per day. Address No. 292.

WANT position as carder and spinner or superintendent of yarn mill. Will not accept less than \$3.00 per day. Have long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 280.

WANT position as superintendent in spinning or weave mill. Have had long experience as overseer of carding and spinning. Seven years as superintendent. Five years with present mill as superintendent. Do not drink and can give good references. Can change on 30 days' notice. Will only change for better salary. Address No. 293.

WANT position as overseer spinning, married, strictly sober. Practical as well as technical man. 14 years experience in carding and spinning. Now employed in room of 32,000 spindles could change on short notice. No. 281.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but wish to change. Have had good experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 282.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent or carder in a large mill. Consider nothing less than \$4.00 per day. Larger salary only reason for changing. Now carder and assistant superintendent. Six years with same mill. Can give good references. Address No. 294.

WANT position as superintendent of sheet and pillow-case factory or assistant superintendent of bleaching of both. Can furnish good references No. 284.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 24 years' experience in mill work and am now overseer of carding. 32 years old. Married. Good recommendations. Can change on short notice. Address No. 295.

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WANT position as engineer and master mechanic. 23 years' experience. Strictly sober. Good references from present and past employers. Have family of spinners and doffers. Have seldom changed positions. Address No. 299.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner in a large mill. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish good references from all employers. Address No. 300.

Effect of Alkalis in Dyeing Cotton With Indigo.

The losses of indigo that always take place in vat dyeing have been attributed to different causes, such as too advanced reduction of the indigo, the influence of the reducing agent employed, and others. It is known quite well that an excess of alkali is not favorable, but its influence has not hitherto been studied in a systematic fashion. This study has lately been undertaken by Knecht and Nair, who

have found that the absorption of Indigo white by cotton diminishes as the alkalinity of the bath is increased. The absorption is at the maximum when the bath contains a quantity of caustic soda just necessary to effect the solution of the Indigo white. It was observed also that the Indigo white absorbed by the fibre can be eliminated from it by a prolonged washing with cold water deprived of its air; and that the absorption of the indigo white diminishes when the temperature of the bath is raised. It is recalled that Meister, Lucius & Bruning had already recommended, for the dyeing of Indigo, the use of neutral and even acid vats, employing weak acids such as sulphurous, lactic, or acetic. The Badische Co. prescribe the addition of boric acid to the vat, and thus obtain a better absorption of indigo white. It appears that the diminution in the absorption of the indigo white by the fibre may be due to over-oxidation of the indigo white; Harzoy and Manchot have in effect offered evidence of the production of hydrogen peroxide during the oxidation of indigo white. In the presence of an excess of soda there is therefore formed soluble peroxide of soda, which is an energetic oxidizing agent and can oxidize indigo to the extent of producing isatine. —Textile Coolist.

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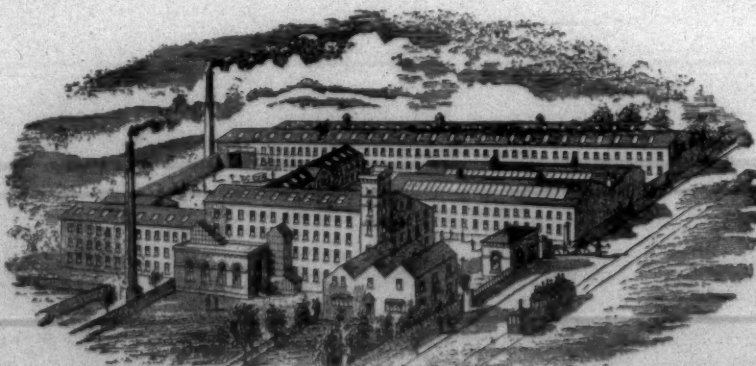
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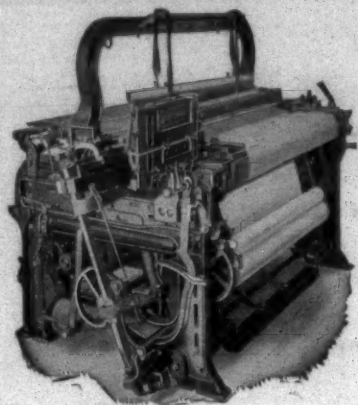
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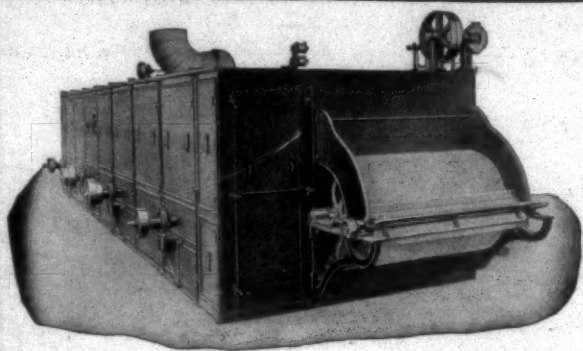
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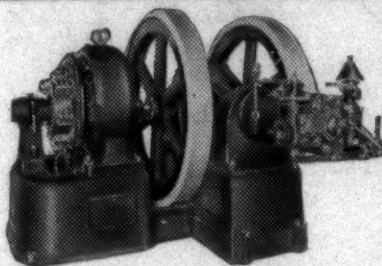
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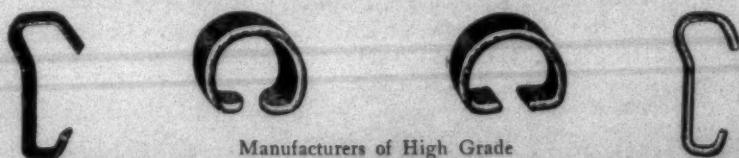
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